

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING,
CONTROLLING AND DISPLAYING MENUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention is directed to a method and apparatus for producing, controlling and displaying menus that combine radial marking menus and linear menus and, more particularly, to a system
10 that combines a pattern selectable menu with a location selectable menu into a single display.

Description of the Related Art

Menus selection in modern user interfaces is a fundamental and frequently used operation. In
15 general, the length of time it takes to select from a menu is small (seconds or fractions of second). However, because menu selection is a high frequency operation in some types of applications, reducing the time involved in selecting from a menu can
20 result in significant time savings in the overall time it takes to accomplish a larger task. It is

for this very reason that menu selection speed up ("accelerator") techniques like "hot keys" and marking menus are popular.

Each accelerator technique has its own
5 advantages and disadvantages. For example, hot keys can select from a large set of menu items, for example, every key on the keyboard can be used as hot key. However, this is at the cost of the user remembering the associations between menu items and
10 keys. Hot keys are also not effective if a user is working on a system that does not include a keyboard or the user must move between the keyboard and another device while operating the interface. For example, the user may have to move the same hand
15 from a mouse, to the keyboard, and then back to the mouse.

Marking menus is a pop up menu technology that displays menu items in a circle, around the cursor whereas traditional menus (linear menus)
20 display menu items in a linear fashion, for example, from top to bottom. Because of this difference, item selection can be performed more rapidly with marking menus than with linear menus. For example, a user can select from marking menus by "flicking"
25 or making a stroke of the cursor in the direction of a desired menu item. Thus, the user does not have to wait for the menu to be displayed to select from it. However, as the number of items in a marking menu increases, rapid selection without popping up
30 the menu becomes difficult because the angular difference between menu items becomes small and

difficult for the user to articulate. To combat this problem, the number of items in a marking menu is generally limited to eight or less.

5 What is needed is a combination of a radial marking menu and a linear menu in the same display such that the number of items in the menu can be increased beyond eight items while still permitting rapid selection for the items of the marking menu using a marking or stroke pattern and
10 selection of the items of the linear menu using a locational method.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to combine radial marking menus with linear menus in
15 the same display.

It is another object of the present invention to combine marking menu selection techniques with location selection techniques.

It is an additional object of the present invention to provide a menu display in which
20 selection of some items are accelerated.

It is also an object of the present invention to provide a process that distinguishes between linear (or location) based menu selection
25 and pattern-based menu selection.

The above objects can be attained by a system that combines a radial marking menu, in which item selection is performed by marking a menu item with a cursor mark, with a linear menu, in which
30 item selection is performed by selection at a

particular location. The system distinguishes between parts of the display in which the linear menu is located and parts of the display in which the radial marking menu is located.

5 These together with other objects and advantages which will be subsequently apparent, reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings
10 forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates typical hardware of the present invention;

15 Figure 2 illustrates a linear or location selection type menu;

Figure 3 illustrates a radial marking type menu;

20 Figure 4 illustrates submenu selection using a marking menu;

Figure 5 depicts selection using a marking pattern without producing a display;

Figure 6 shows a combined radial marker and linear menu according to the present invention;

25 Figure 7 illustrates selection operations of the invention;

Figures 8-11 comprise flowcharts of the steps of the present invention; and

30 Figures 12 and 13 depict an icon menus and expansion thereof from a tool pallet.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The present invention typically has a hardware configuration, as illustrated in figure 1, that includes a computer 20 which generates and displays menus on a display 22. A user interacts with the display 22 through the computer system 20 using an interface device, such as a keyboard 24, and a pointing device 26, such as a mouse. The computer 20 includes the conventional hardware necessary to interact with a pointing device 26, such as motion detection circuits and button depression detection circuits, and the appropriate storage media, such as a hard disk or a floppy disk on which the process discussed herein is stored. The computer 20 can be any type of computer from a personal/portable computer to a main frame computer with the typical computer being a workstation type computer that is used for high volume production operations in which menu selection is a significant portion of the operations performed by a user, such as in CAD/CAM and animation operations. The display 22 can also be any type of display that is capable of displaying a menu, such as a CRT display or a liquid crystal display. The pointing device 26 can be any type of pointing device including a pen, a mouse, a track ball, a track point or a joy stick, either separate from or part of the keyboard 24. The display 22 and pointing device 26 can also be combined into a single device, such as touch sensitive screen.

The present invention combines a radial

marking menu with a linear menu into a single display where the radial and linear portions are associated with each other and displayed simultaneously. The present invention allows the
5 menus to be selected using the pattern and location techniques of these two types of menus. The selection and display arrangement of linear and radial menus will be discussed before discussing their combination.

10 A linear menu 30, as illustrated in figure 2, is typically a linear array of menu items where the number shown in figure 2 is fourteen items (1-14) but where the array shown is a single dimensional array. The number of items can, of
15 course, be less than or greater than 14 and the items can be arranged in two or more dimensions or even in an arbitrary arrangement. The main feature of a linear menu is the way in which it is used to select a desired item. Typically, a pointer (or
20 cursor) 32, such as an arrow as shown, is moved to the location or area defined by the menu item desired to be selected by manipulating the pointing device 26 and the selection is made by depressing (or releasing) a button that is typically associated
25 with the pointing device 26 but which could be in a separate interface device, such as the keyboard 24. The computer 10 determines the location of the pointer 32 at the time the button is depressed (or released) and if the pointer is within the area
30 defined by a menu item, that item is selected. If the pointer is not within any areas defined by menu

items nothing is selected. That is, linear menus use the location of the pointer 32 to determine the item selected. If the user depresses (or releases) the selection button while the pointer 32 is
5 positioned over Menu Item 1, as shown in figure 2, Menu Item 1 would be selected. Using a linear menu requires that the user position the pointer 32 in the area of the display defined by the item to be selected. This can take a considerable amount of
10 time for the user and accurate positioning is required. The accurate positioning is even more critical when the item is an icon that can be rather small.

Radial menus include two types: pie menus
15 and marking menus. Pie menus are typically used in item selection using the location principles of linear menus as discussed above. Marking menus operate on the principle of the direction of cursor or pointer motion as being the basis for item
20 selection. Marking is a menu selection operation which works as follows. A user activates the selection indicator of the pointing device 26, such as by pressing down on the screen with a pen or holding down the button on a mouse and waits for a
25 short interval of time (approximately 1/3 second). A radial menu 40, such as illustrated in figure 3, then appears ("pops-up") directly under the tip of the pen 52. A user then highlights an item by keeping the pen pressed and making a stroke 42
30 towards the desired item. The stroke 42 is created by the computer constantly redrawing a straight line

between the center 44 of the menu 40 and the current location of the pointer (that is, the stroke 42 behaves like a "rubber band line" between the center of the menu and the pointer). The computer 20

5 highlights a particular item when the pointer moves into the angular range associated with that menu item (for example, angle range 46, associated with Menu Item 1 in figure 3). If the item has no sub-menu, the highlighted item can be selected by

10 lifting the pen. If the item does have a sub-menu, and the user stops moving the pointer, the submenu is displayed with the center 48 of the new menu under the pen 52 (see figure 4). The user then continues, from the new center 48, selecting the

15 newly displayed sub-menu by providing another stroke 50 with the pen 52. Lifting the pen 52 will cause the current series of highlighted items to be selected. In the example of figure 4 the items selected are "Groceries" in the main menu 54 and

20 "Fruit & Veg" in the submenu 56. The menus are then removed from the screen. At any time a user can indicate "no selection" of the submenu 56 by moving the pen back to the center (48) of the submenu before lifting, or change the selection by moving

25 the pen to highlight another item before lifting. Finally, a user can "back-up" to a previous menu by pointing to its center 44.

Another, faster, way to make a selection without popping up the menu is by drawing a mark 58

30 as illustrated in figure 5. A mark can be drawn by pressing the pen down and immediately moving. The

direction of the mark 58 dictates the particular item selected from the menu. In the present invention if only a mark is made, as will be discussed in more detail later, and the menu is not allowed to pop-up, the system interprets the mark as if the linear portion of the present invention does not exist. This is called the "marking" mode as opposed to the "menuing" mode when the combined marking and linear menu is displayed which will be discussed in more detail later.

Thus, marking menus allow items to be selected in two different ways. Using the method of figure 4 radial menus can be sequentially displayed and selections made. The method of figure 5 uses marking without menu display to make the same selection. The first method is good when the user is unfamiliar with the menu. The second method is good when the user is familiar with the menu and wants to avoid waiting for the display of the menu.

Marking menus avoid some of the problems of hot keys. A user does not have to remember the association between keys and menu items. The user only needs to remember the spatial layout of menu items. Typically users very quickly learn the spatial location of menu items, especially for frequently used commands. Marking menus also do not require a keyboard for operation. However, because human capability is limited in the accuracy in which angles can be drawn, the number of menu items in marking menus is generally limited to eight items.

In many situations modern user interfaces

use menus with more than eight items. For example, the number of items in pop-up menus in the ALIAS V6 package ranges from 8 to 15 items, with an average of 12.75 items per pop-menu. Higher number of items
5 can be used in marking menus by making the menus hierarchic. In this case rapid menu selection requires a zig-zag type line with pauses rather than just a simple stroke. For example, a 64 item menu can be made up of an eight item menu where each item
10 leads to another eight item submenu. Thus, if a user interface designer wishes to convert an application which uses linear menus into one which uses marking menus, the designer must convert any menu that takes more than eight items into an
15 hierarchic menu. This conversion process requires extra work and linear menu items may not decompose naturally into hierarchic categories.

The present invention combines marking menus and linear menus into a single menu 60, as
20 illustrated in figure 6, such that converting linear menus into a marking menu does not require the decomposition of menu items into categories. In the invention up to the first eight items of the traditional linear menu that are the most highly
25 selected are mapped directly to a marking menu portion 62. The additional ("overflow") items are mapped to a linear menu portion 64, which is displayed at the same time the marking menu portion 62 is displayed. The linear portion 64 is shown
30 below the marker portion 62, however, the linear portion position can be varied as desired as long as

it appears simultaneously on the same display.

5 The present invention, as depicted in
figure 6, has the following advantages. First, as
stated before, conversion of linear menus to this
format is simple. No decomposition into hierarchic
categories is needed and more than eight item per
menu can be used. Second, accelerated selection can
be performed on the first eight items, such that
time savings can be realized over traditional linear
10 menus. Third, because some of the items in the menu
60 are laid out side by side as opposed to top to
bottom, the overall height of menu 60 is reduced.
Finally, this type of menu 60 takes up approximately
the same screen space as a tradition linear menu and
15 therefore this new menu 60 can be displayed at the
same location as tradition linear menus (for
example, the menu can be pop-up or pop-down, etc.).

 The invention has some characteristics
different from traditional linear menus. First, the
20 user must pause to display the menu before selecting
an item from the linear portion 64 of the menu.
This is not a great disadvantage since these items
are by definition supposed to be infrequently used
commands. If the position where the menu pops-up is
25 very close the edge of screen there may not be
enough room to select some of the items from the
radial portion 62 of menu using a flick. For
example, suppose the menu 60 pops up when a user
presses the mouse button down right in the top left
30 corner of the screen. At this point there is no
room to "flick" the cursor up or to the left to

select some of the menu items. In practice, this is not a serious problem since there are very few situations where a menu is popped up right along the edge for the screen. Also, the amount of room
5 needed for a flick can be very small. Finally, the radial portion 62 of menu 60 represents a grouping of menu items that is based on frequency of selection. In linear menus, items are generally grouped together based on function. Therefore, the
10 conversion to this new menu system might require rearrangement of items in a menu. Fortunately, the particular grouping of menu items has little value once a user becomes familiar with a menu layout and therefore this is not a serious problem in the long
15 run.

The creation of such a combined menu requires that a displayed menu 70, as illustrated in figure 7, be divided into different regions. In the linear region which is defined by each of the areas
20 of the individual menu items, "display buttons" or selection regions 72 are defined. In the marking region, which is all of the display outside the display buttons 72 and 73, the selection regions are defined by angular ranges 74. During operation if a
25 stroke or mark, such as stroke 76, has an end point 78 that is within a linear selection region 72 or within a label 73 (and the pen is lifted at that point), the item of the end point 78 is selected which in this example is Item 5. If a stroke 80 is
30 in a region of the marking menu portion, the item selected is the item of the coinciding range or

wedge which in this particular example is Item 4.
If a stroke 82 ends in a marker region 74 after
crossing one or more linear regions 72, the item
selected is the item of the coinciding wedge or
5 marker region which in this particular example is
Item 3. That is, whenever the end point of the
stroke does not lie within a linear region 72 (or
label 73), the coinciding or corresponding marker
region item is selected. A radial menu label can
10 fall outside an angular range associated with that
label, however, pointing to a menu item overrides
the angular ranges. For example, a portion of Menu
Item 2 (the area of the label for Item 2) in figure
6 can lie, depending on how the angular ranges of
15 each item are defined, in the angular range for Menu
Item 3. However, pointing directly to the label of
Menu Item 2 will highlight it even if the pointer is
in the angular range of Menu Item 3. Linear menu
items, such as 72 in figure 7, have no "angular
20 range" features and the user must position the
pointer directly over the label for the item to be
selected.

The invention behaves differently from the
description above when the user does not display the
25 menus but draws a mark. In this case, the mark is
interpreted as if the linear menu items do not
exist. For example, if a mark like 76 were drawn
this would not result in the selection of linear
menu item 5, but in radial item menu 3. This has
30 the advantage that a user can quickly select radial
menu items with a quick mark (a "flick") without

accidentally selecting linear menu items.

5 The present invention is directed to the
combination of radial menus and linear menus in the
same display. If the invention were to follow the
typical rules for menu selection in the prior art
this would mean that all menu selections (either by
displaying a menu or by drawing a mark) would be
based on the location of the cursor at the end of
the stroke. This in turn would result in selection
10 errors when a user tries to select from the menu of
the present invention quickly. Thus, the advantage
and distinction of the present invention is
apparent.

15 The operation of the process of
determining the selection is illustrated in the
flowcharts of figures 8-11. Typically such a
process is interrupt driven with interrupts
occurring based on an interrupt timer or based on
events, such as the depression/release of a mouse
20 button or the detection of mouse movement. As can
be seen from a visual review of figures 8-11 the
operations performed begin with an exit from a wait
state 120 and return to this state 120. The exit
from the wait state is caused by an event, which
25 event is checked to determine the type of event as
discussed in more detail below. The operations can
generally be broken into pen-down - figure 8, pen-
drag - figure 9, pen-still - figure 11 and pen-up -
figure 11.

30 The pen-down operation of figure 8 first
checks 122 to determine whether the mouse button

down event has occurred. If not, the system returns to the wait state 120. Otherwise, the mode is set 124 to the marking menu mode and the menu selection is set 126 to the starting or highest menu in a hierarchy. A system timer is then set 128 to ensure that the system detects that the pen/mouse is no longer moving or is still. The current position of the cursor and the time are then recorded 130.

In the pen-drag operation the first check performed, as depicted in figure 9, is to determine whether the event of the mouse moving while the button is down has occurred. If not, again the system returns to the wait state 120. If so, a check 142 is made of the distance of movement of the cursor or pointer against a movement threshold. If the threshold has been exceeded the timer is reset 144. In both cases the next step is a determination concerning the mode. If the mode is not the marking mode, the item of the particular location of the cursor or pointer is highlighted and the item is recorded 150 as the current choice. If the mode is the marker mode, the current cursor location and the time is recorded.

In the pen-still operation (figure 10), the first check 160 is to determine whether the timer event has occurred, if not, the wait state 120 is entered. In this operation the system also checks 162 on the mode. In the marker mode the mode is set 164 to the menu mode and the mark is replaced 166 by the appropriate menus as previously discussed. The time is then set 168 and the wait

state is entered. When not in the marker mode, the system sets 170 the timer and determines 172 whether the cursor is in the center of the parent menu. If so, the child menu is removed 174 from the display.

5 If not in the center of the parent menu, a determination 176 is made as to whether the position is over a label menu item. If not, a determination 178 is made as to whether the cursor is beyond the edge of the radial menu. If it is beyond the edge,

10 a determination 180 is then made as to whether the item has a submenu. If a submenu exists for the item, the submenu is displayed 182 and the submenu is made 184 the current menu.

The pen-up operation as depicted in figure

15 11 performs the item selection determination. The system determines 192 whether the mouse button up event has occurred and if it is up, stops 194 the timer. If the current mode is determined 194 not to be the marking mode, the menus are all erased 196

20 and the selection is made 198 based on the recorded menu choices. If the mode is the marker mode, the current cursor position and time is recorded 200. A line is then drawn 202 from the between the previous and current cursor positions. The mark is then

25 erased 204, the saved positions and times are used to determine 206 the menu choices from the mark and the selection is executed 198.

It is important that an implementation take certain characteristics of typical window

30 operating systems, with which the invention is typically used, into account as well as accounting

for how such operating systems interface with applications. One problem is that many operating systems do not issue an event when a cursor or pointer moved by a pointing device stops moving and the velocity drops to zero. Another problem is that some systems will not relinquish control unless an interrupt is generated. As a result, for such systems the implementation must include a provision for periodically sampling pointing device (cursor) position, such as by including timer interrupts, so that the various steps discussed above will work properly. Some operating systems do not include provisions for saving a portion of a screen into which a menu such as that of the present invention is "popped." In such systems the implementation needs to provide for saving and restoring the portion of the display over written by the pop-up menu when or after the particular selection by the user is made. Because of such problems it is preferred that the invention be implemented in an XWINDOWS system, such as available from Silicon Graphics, Inc.

Additional details concerning the preferred implementation of the process depicted by figures 8 and 11 are set forth in pseudocode included herein as an Appendix. It is preferred that the process as described herein be implemented in a language such as C. However, any language suitable for user interface display generation and processing with a pointing device can be used.

The invention has been described with

respect to examples that depict menus with text labels. However, in many cases the preferred mode of display is to use icons. An example of an icon menu that includes radial as well as linear menu items that are arranged in a three-column array is illustrated in figure 12. In this example eight icons 210-224 are shown in the marking menu portion 62 arranged around a center 226 at which a pointer is located. The linear or location selection portion 64 includes six icons 228-238. This menu is selected in the same way as the text label menu previously described with the user being required to understand the meaning of the icons. The linear menus can be arranged in a two dimensional arrangement as shown in figure 12 and the linear menu can be arbitrarily located at any location around the radial menu that is desired depending on where the radial menu actually pops up, something generally decided in the original design of the menu.

Figure 13 illustrates icon sets 250-264 of a tool box 266 and the expansion of the tool pallet 268 of a selected one of the tool sets 252 with the pointer being positioned at the center of the pallet when expanded allowing continued marking or location dependent selections from the center of the pallet. This illustrates that the pallet can be expanded from a small and generally hard to decipher icon display representation. In addition, the marking selection process can be used to select icons from the small representations of the icons on the left

in this figure even when the icons have not been popped-up or expanded to full size, when they might not be "readable" and when the user would have to remember which icon represented which selection.

5 The menu items shown and discussed herein have included text labels and icons, however, other types of menu items such as moving pictures, symbols, sound, etc. can be substituted. The invention can also be used with any type of menu in
10 a variety of contexts, such as a tool pallet, pulldown menu and object hot spots. The stroke or "ink trail" or "rubber band line" also need not be displayed. The number of items in each portion of the menu can vary and the items can be in any
15 desired arrangement.

 The many features and advantages of the invention are apparent from the detailed specification and, thus, it is intended by the appended claims to cover all such features and
20 advantages of the invention which fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention. Further, since numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact
25 construction and operation illustrated and described, and accordingly all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to, falling within the scope of the invention.

APPENDIX

- 20 -

1143.1001

Marking menus with overflow items pseudo-code algorithm.

Assumed system configuration:

Assume we have an event based input system. Three types of events are reported to the application:

- 1) the mouse button being pressed down
- 2) the mouse location changing when the mouse button is down
- 3) the mouse button being released

Assume we have a system capable of scheduling timer interrupts with at least a 1/10 of a second frequency.

When events of type 1, 2 and 3 occur the procedures MMpendown, MMpendrag, MMpenup are respectively called. The current mouse x, y location is passed into each of these procedures. When a timer interrupt occurs a procedure called MMpenstill is called.

Notes on pseudo-code conventions:

If a subroutine is used more than once, its first occurrence in the pseudo code consists of an english description followed by a name for the procedure in brackets. Subsequent uses of the subroutine simply use its name.

Some pseudo-code lines are high-level descriptions of more complicated subroutines. These lines may be followed by a name for the routine in brackets. A more detailed pseudo code description for the routine is given later.

Notes of variables. PAUSETIME is a length of time user must hold the mouse still to trigger the display of the menu. In practice PAUSETIME is approximately 1/3 second. JITTEROTERANCE is the amount the mouse can move, in pixels, before our algorithm considers the mouse to no longer be still. In practice JITTERTOLERANCE is approximate 5 pixels.

Comments for explanation are enclosed in by "[]"

MMpendown(x, y)

Set the current mode to be MARKING
Set the current menu to be the root or starting menu
Schedule a timer interrupt in PAUSETIME (Starttimer)
Record x, y position as first point in the mark,
and time this position occurred

MMpendrag(x, y)

if the x,y position has moved a "significant amount" in from
its last position (CursorMoved?)
Unschedule the timer interrupt (Stoptimer)
Starttimer
if current mode is MARKING

```
Save the x, y position, and the time this position occurred
Draw a line segment from previous x,y location to the
    current x,y location
else
    Hilite the menu item which is associated with the x,y
        location (MenuChoice)
    Record this menu item as being the choice for the current menu.
```

MMpenstill

```
if current mode is MARKING
    Stoptimer
    Set the current mode to MENUING
    replace the mark with menus (ReplaceMark)
    StartTimer
else
    Stoptimer
    Starttimer

    if current position is in a parent menu center
        Undisplay submenus till you reach the parent menu
            whose center is being pointed to

    else if the current x,y position is over a menu label or
        beyond the edge of the current menu radius
        and the currently selected menu item has a submenu
        Display the submenu of the currently selected item
        Make the submenu the current menu
```

MMpenup(x, y)

```
Stoptimer

if current mode is MARKING
    Save the x, y position
    Draw a line segment from previous x,y location
        to the current x,y location
    Remove all drawn line segments from the screen
    Use the saved x,y positions to determine the menu
        choices associated with the mark (SelectionfromMark)
else
    Remove all the displayed menus from the screen

Execute the menu choices
```

MenuChoice

```
if the cursor is directly over one of the menu item labels [check both
    the radial portion of the menu and the overflow portion]
    [this step is critical to the algorithm. It makes selection
    when the menu is displayed behave differently from selection
    by drawing a mark. See comment *** below for how selection by
    a mark is determined]
```

```
then the menu choice is that menu item

else if the cursor is in the center of the radial menu
then there is no menu choice

else the choice is the menu item associated with the radial
      wedge the cursor is in.
```

SelectionFromMark

```
if the mark is very small (length < size of the center graphic)
then no selection was made

if the menu structure is only 1 level deep
then using the starting point of the mark and the ending point
      determine which radial wedge the endpoint is in. The item
      associated with that wedge is the chosen item

else
      Determine bends and pauses along the marks that
      correspond to possible transitions from menu selections
      to submenu selections (GetArticulationPoints)
      From this series of points determine the series of menu item
      selections made based on the radial wedges only [ *** this
      is the key to algorithm: marks are analyzed as if
      no overflow items are present in the menus]
```

GetArticulationPoints

```
Using the list of points and times recorded as the mark was being made,
      find points where the user paused for at least 1/2 second.

if the number of pause points is greater than the maximum depth the
      menu structure consider the mark a scribble and return no
      articulation points.

if there are less pause points than the maximum menu depth + 1
      Find the angle changes along the mark that are greater
      than 22.5 degrees [22.5 degrees is 1/2 of 45 degrees which
      is the angular differences between adjacent wedges.
      Therefore a change of at least 22.5 degrees in line
      direction indicates the user meant to select from
      different wedge in a submenu]
      Use the first maximum menu depth-1 of them as the
      articulation points
```

ReplaceMark

```
GetArticulationPoints
For each articulation point determine the series of menu items
      selection based on radial wedge only
Display those menus each centered at the corresponding
      articulation points
```

CursorMoved?

```
return True if ABS(previous x location - current x location) +
      ABS(previous y location - current y location)
      > JITTERTOLERANCE
```